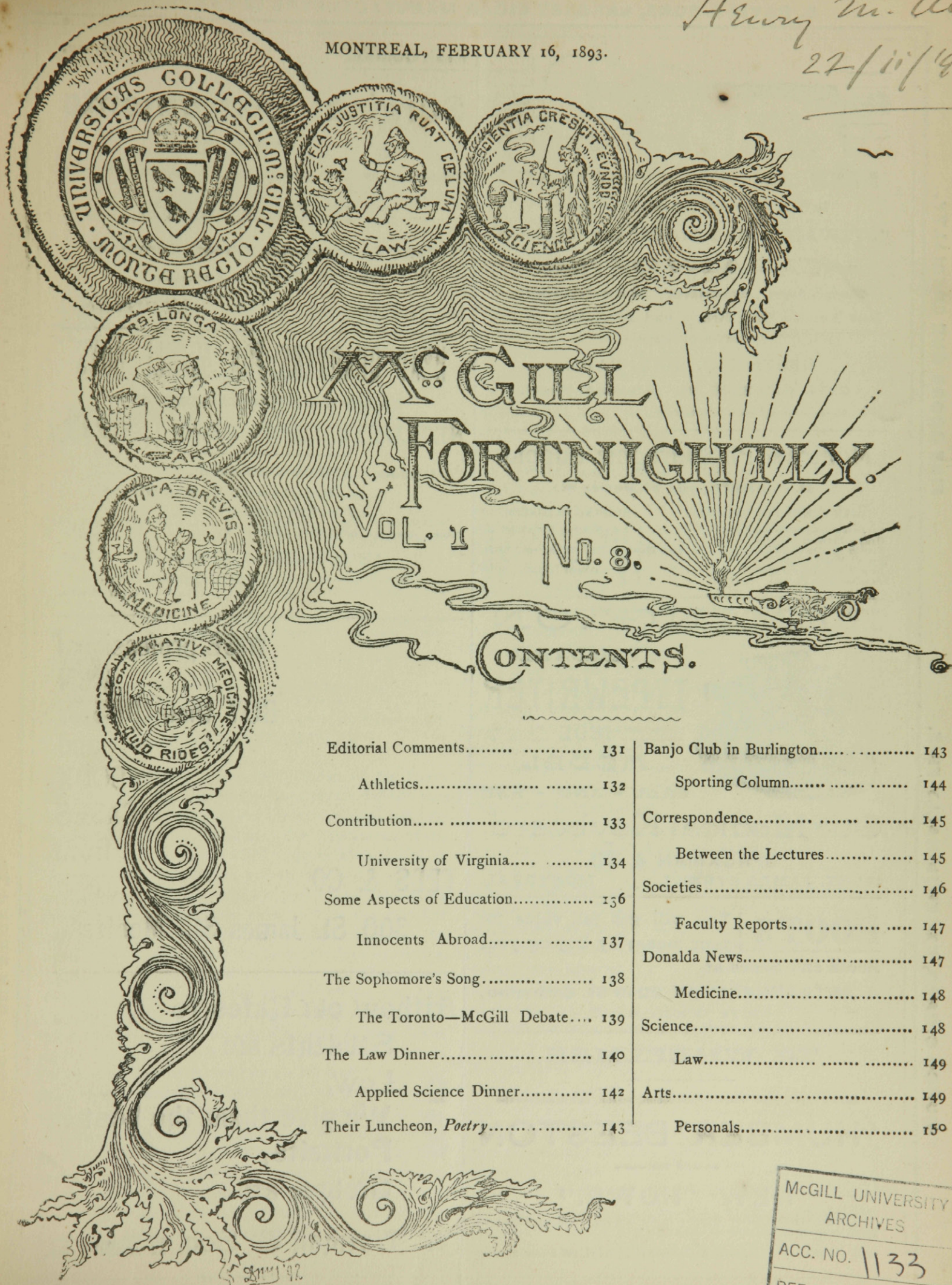
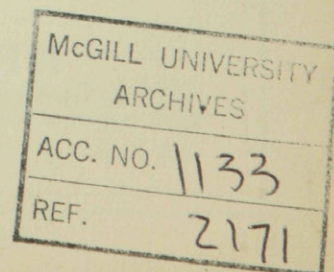


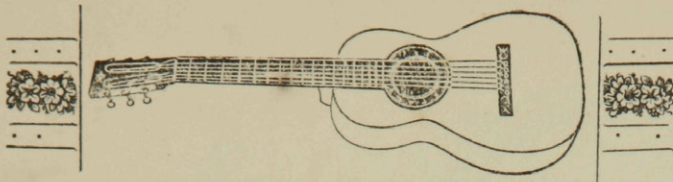
MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 16, 1893.

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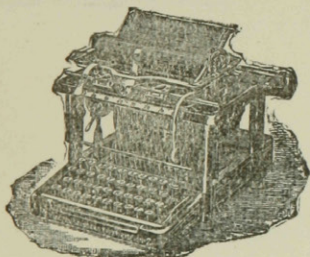
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MCGILL FORTNIGHTLY.

A Fortnightly Journal of Literature, University Thought and Event.

VOL. I.

MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 16, 1893.

No. 8

McGill Fortnightly.

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The MCGILL FORTNIGHTLY is published by the Students of the University on the Thursday of every second week during the College Session in the University of McGill.

The annual subscription is \$1.00, payable strictly in advance. Single copies may be obtained at E. M. Renouf's and Wm. Drysdale & Co., Booksellers. Price, 10 cents.

Rejected Communications will not be returned, to which rule no exception can be made.

The name of the writer must always accompany a communication.

Address Contributions to Editor-in-Chief, P.O. Box 37.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

It was announced in the last number of the FORTNIGHTLY that the University had taken a definite step towards requiring Students in the professional faculties to also take a course in Arts. The importance of the movement cannot be too highly appreciated, if McGill is to maintain its position and reputation for progress amongst American universities; especially considering the opinion so universally expressed in the past few years, that of two equally endowed students, the one classically trained proves the better student in science.

Experience has shown that it is impossible to expect more than a small minority of men to take the Arts course, as it at present stands, before entering one of the other faculties. Few can afford either the time or the money to spend seven and usually eight years in University life, and the courses are too heavy to permit them being taken simultaneously. Some new plan must therefore be devised to enable a student to take two degrees within six years at the most, if the movement is to be successful. What the plan will be it is impossible even to guess, but there is a strong probability that all students will devote the first two years to Arts alone, the last two to professional studies alone, the third and fourth remaining entirely in doubt.

It might be well to glance at the work of other Universities; and as the Faculty of Medicine is the strongest in McGill, we will see what are the qualifications necessary for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine in Cambridge and Dublin.

First, in Cambridge, to place them briefly, the candidate must have passed the previous examination corresponding to our intermediate in Arts, he must have lived three years in residence, he must have spent five years in Medical study. There are three examinations, known as the first, second and third M.B. examination, but no medical student can present himself for the first unless he have already conquered his Littlego (previous). This latter, however, he can pass if he wish, and is able so to do, even before commencing residence.

The subjects comprised in the first two examinations are:—Chemistry, and other branches of Physics, Elementary Biology, Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Human Anatomy and Physiology. These subjects, along with Mineralogy, Geology, Botany, Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, form the Natural Science Tripos course, so that the usual course for medical students is to enter for this Tripos and take their B.A. degree at the end of their third session, and then remove for the next two years to a hospital in London, passing their third M.B. in that period.

In Dublin the regulations are more severe. Two years in Arts is essential even to obtain a diploma, and none but those who have attended four years in Arts and obtained the degree of B.A. can get the further degree of M.B. The studies, however, can be pursued simultaneously, and professional exemptions are granted somewhat similar to those in McGill. That these exemptions, however, by no means free professional students from studies unessential to their respective professions may be seen from the fact that the following subjects are compulsory in the third and fourth years: Logics, English Composition, Ethics, Astronomy and Mathematical Physics.

In the first year there are practically no exemptions, but in the second, medical students may omit Classics.

In order to follow either of these two systems a considerable change must be effected in the curriculum of the Arts course. Inasmuch as the schools of the Dominion do not turn out scholars as far advanced in Classics as the English schools, to maintain an equality in education in the final result, it would be impossible to do otherwise than compel all students to attend the

full course in Arts for the first two years. For the last two, for those wishing to pursue the study of Medicine, a course might be arranged in Arts similar to the Natural Science Tripos in Cambridge, but not so heavy as to prevent them at the same time from undertaking dissecting and attending the hospitals. This of course is but a suggestion, and it is for the Medical Faculty to say if two years would be sufficient to complete the medical course with as great efficiency as by the present method.

There should be less trouble with the other professional faculties to arrive at a similar result, as they move in more parallel lines. In all cases, however, it is apparent that the Faculty of Arts would have to be greatly strengthened, as the present staff is utterly inadequate to cope with the additional amount of work that would be thrown upon it; and unless some benefactor should come forward to the assistance of the main faculty, McGill must remain as it is, and watch other Universities lead the way, satisfied with the great work she undoubtedly now is doing in the noble cause of education.

ATHLETICS.

For the last ten years approximately, and at practically the same period in the college session, the annual meeting of our University Athletic Association has taken place. This year the date has been fixed for the 25th of February, and a move has been made for the place of meeting from the smaller room in the Arts Building to the more spacious and commodious quarters of the Molson Hall, owing to the large increase in the numbers of the subscribers to the organization.

As will appear from an article in the Sporting column, several questions of great importance will be brought up at this meeting for the consideration of our athletes, and to these it is therefore not our intention to refer at greater length. Other and more serious questions, however, must some day be solved, and each year, as the Association grows numerically and as its financial resources become greater, they obtrude themselves in a more forcible and noticeable manner, and demand a solution.

Does the constitution provide for the best possible management for the carrying on of the affairs of the Association, and would not a more liberal infusion of the graduate element, at least to act as an advisory board if not as actual members of the directorate, exert a modifying influence on what is sometimes hasty and ill-advised action?

This suggestion is made in no carping or fault-finding spirit, but it is written from a long and personal experience of the workings of our Athletic organizations; and as the years roll on, and we find so little substantial and lasting benefit accruing to Athletics in general, in the way of the establishment of any permanent, visible and tangible institution, the question naturally presents itself—is everything being done that should be done to foster Athletics in McGill, and are our efforts being directed in the proper channel?

The committees, as formed, have in the past worked in a most careful and unselfish manner; but, as has been said, much of their legislation has been necessarily of a hasty and immature nature. Too much has been left to chance, too much done on the spur of the moment to meet what has then been considered an immediate necessity.

The matter of subscriptions has been so long a matter of debate and difference that it seems almost needless to dwell on the subject further. A more equitable manner of collecting these most necessary sinews of warfare has now been inaugurated, and has on the whole worked very satisfactorily during the session now nearly over. A general subscription is a necessity, and a division of the amount required from each individual to the general fund of the Athletic Association, embracing the different organizations, should not be permitted. The University Athletic Association should be an organization with more or less faculty supervision, composed of an advisory board of graduates, and a representative committee from the recognized leaders in college athletics in the different faculties. The board must be a thoroughly responsible one, and the accounts should be audited and the report of the same published in the FORTNIGHTLY at the end of every session.

These are old suggestions. Graduates of years gone by will smile as they again hear them reiterated, but they have been so often more honored in the breach than in the observance, that a proper understanding must some day be come to with regard to these measures, and the sooner the better if McGill is to maintain the high position she has so far successfully held in the Canadian world of manly exercises, and is eventually to rise to an even higher degree of importance in that sphere commensurate with her remarkable growth in other respects.

Disquieting rumors of cholera are in the air, if not the actual germs themselves, and opinions are divided as to the prospect of it obtaining a foothold here. In the event of an outbreak of this veritable plague, the Medical Faculty will have a chance of winning golden opinions, as the public will instinctively look to it for guidance. During the epidemic in Europe last summer, the Government appealed to the College of Physicians for a set of rules of conduct to prevent or cure the disease. If it was bread they asked, it was a hard and unappetizing stone they got, and many of the laity were found to scoff and jeer and cry, "Give us cholera instead." The burden of the work will fall upon the Pathological department, and it may appear to be one of those wise and providential events that Professor Adam was sent to preside over it.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, next week, an important paper will be read. It is entitled, "Transmission and Distribution of Power by means of Compressed Air," and the author is Prof. J. T. Nicholson, B.Sc. It is understood that the paper will be of a highly practical nature, and the estimate is to be based upon data obtained in Montreal.

Such a paper will be of great value if it presents a scheme by which the enormous water power lying at the feet of the city can be utilized. Such commercial projects are precisely those which the Science Faculty is intended to forward, and it is just by such considerations its value to the country will be made the more apparent.

Much has already been said in our columns of Medical Bills and Medical Legislation, but it is hard to resist congratulating the men in Medicine, especially in the third and fourth years, who have had a heavy load lifted from their minds by the repeal of the one especially obnoxious clause of the Medical Bill which dealt with retroactive effect. The representations of the Montreal delegation, headed by the Deans of our various faculties, evidently proved too much for the law-makers, and our representatives have the satisfaction of knowing that they deserve and will receive the heartfelt thanks of those whose little schemes for commencing practice in this Province, after the final examinations this year, seemed threatened by these provisions. Never before has there been such unanimity of opinion among the Universities on any one subject as on this occasion, and the solid front displayed in opposition to this clause of the Bill fortunately had its full effect.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

THE FAIRIES OF THE MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

We are told that the publication of Spenser's "Faerie Queene" in 1590 made fairy literature more popular among English writers. Chaucer, however, long before had referred to the popular belief in fairies of whom Pluto and Proserpina were king and queen respectively. At the beginning of the Wife of Bath's Tale we read:—

"In olde' dayes of the king Artoür,
Of which that Bretons speken gret honoür,
All was this lond fulfilled of faerie;
The elf-queene with her joly compaignie,
Danced ful oft in many a grenè mede."

In the Marchant's Tale he describes a well under a green laurel tree where

"Ful ofte time he Pluto and his quene
Proserpina, and alle her faerie
Disporten hem, and maken melodie
About that well, and daunced, as men told."

But it is certain that in Elizabeth's time fairies were much in vogue, and no writer has made them so beautiful, so delicate and so ethereal as Shakespeare.

He seems to have blended the elves of the village, the diminutive creatures who can creep through key-holes and to whom the cowslips are tall, with the Fays or Fairies of Romance who are really men with more than human powers. His fairies like the elves are diminutive, they are fond of dancing, and love cleanliness. On the other hand, like the Fays of Romance, they form a community by themselves ruled over by King Oberon and Queen Titania. There is a court and chivalry, for we are told Oberon desires the queen's

sweet changeling to order that he may make him "Knight of his train to trace the forest wild." Then this fairy court has also its jester, in the person of Puck or Robin Good-fellow, a shrewd and knavish spirit, who is best pleased when things befall preposterously.

Oberon and Puck are important characters in Literature, and deserve special mention. Oberon or Auberon is by Grimm derived from the German Elberich or Albrich. In passing into French, the *l* becomes *u*, and for the German termination *ich* was substituted the diminutive *on*. Therefore it may be interesting to refer to the German legend from which we derive the character Oberon.

The two great collections of German legends are known as the Heldenbuch (hero-book) and the Nibelungen Lied.

In the Nibelungen Lied the dwarf Albrich is the guardian of the Hoard which Siegfried, the hero of the poem, captures from the Nibelungen.

In the story of Otnit in the Heldenbuch he appears as *Elberich*, the most celebrated of dwarfs. The story relates how Elberich the dwarf aided the Emperor Otnit who ruled in Lombardy to gain the daughter of the heathen Soldan of Syria. Otnit having heard of the beauty of the Soldan's daughter sets out for Syria, against the wishes of his mother the queen, who, however, finding him resolved to go, gives him a ring, and directed him to go towards Rome till he comes to a linden tree beside a brook, where he will meet with an adventure. Otnit rides forth till he comes to the brook. And when the Lombarder had looked on the Linden, He began to laugh loud; now list what he said then: "There never yet from tree came so sweet breathing a wind."

Then saw he how an infant was laid beneath the lind,
Who had himself full firmly rolled in the grass;
Then little the Lombarder knew who he was.
He bore upon his body so rich and noble a dress,
No king's child upon earth e'er did the like possess.

This child was Elberich whom the ring rendered visible. After a struggle he is overcome by Otnit, to whom he promises as a ransom a magnificent suit of armor which is elaborately described. Then Elberich persuades Otnit to lend him the ring, upon which the dwarf immediately becomes invisible, and rallies Otnit upon the whipping he will get from his mother for losing the ring. He, however, returns the ring, and promises to stand by his friend and to assist him in his enterprise.

Otnit with his army sets sail from Messina, and when they arrive at Sanders (probably Sidon), Elberich, who has been sitting unseen on the mast, appears and gives his advice together with a stone, which, put into the mouth, endows its possessor with the gift of speech in all languages. Being admitted to the city under the disguise of a merchant, Otnit proposes to murder the inhabitants during the night, which the dwarf indignantly forbids. Elberich sets out for Muntabur (Mount Tabor), the royal residence, but the Soldan, enraged at the insolence of the invisible envoy, orders him to be put to death. He returns in safety, however,

and after a battle in which the Soldan's people get worsted, he, still invisible except to the possessor of the ring, acts as guide to the capital Muntabur, seated upon a horse and holding a banner.

The army, when they see the horse and banner advancing apparently of themselves, cross themselves, but Otnit tells them that an angel is their guide, and the troops thus encouraged follow their invisible guide to the walls of Muntabur. Elberich enters the city, and when the Soldan again refuses, he plucks out some of his Majesty's beard while his guards in vain thrust at the viewless tormentor. Meanwhile a furious battle rages, and the queen and the princess resort to prayers to their gods. The princess is thus described :

Her mouth flamed like a rose, and like the ruby stone,
And equal to the full moon her lovely eyes they shone.

With roses she bedecked had well her head,
And with pearls precious—, no one comforted the
maid :

She was of exact stature, slender in the waist,
And turned like a taper was her body chaste.

Her hands and her arms you naught in them could
blame,

Her nails they so clear were, people saw themselves in
them ;

And her hair ribbons were of silk costly,
Which she left down hanging, the maiden fair and
free.

Elberich tries to get her to become a Christian and to marry Otnit ; and to convince her of the impotence of her gods, he throws their images into the ditch. She at last is overcome by his representations, and permits the dwarf to lead her out of the city to Otnit, who returns with her to Messina. She asks Otnit about his God,—the God of the Christians—and says that He came to bring her to him. Otnit, however, tells her that she is mistaken, that the envoy was only Elberich.

She then desires to see him, and at Otnit's request the dwarf reveals himself.

Then Elberich, the little, a harp laid hold upon ;
Full rapidly he touched the strings every one
In so sweet a measure that the hall did resound ;
All that him beheld then, they felt a joy profound.

After bestowing upon Otnit riches, and bidding him remunerate those who had lost relatives in his expedition, Elberich takes his leave of the King, and vanishes.

Leaving now the German Elberich, let us look at the French Oberon of the Romance of Sir Huon de Bordeaux. Huon encounters in Syria an old follower of his family, who in reply to his question regarding the way to Babylon informs him that there are two roads—one long and safe, the other short and dangerous, leading through a wood, where dwells a king, Oberon the Fay, only three feet in height but with an angelic face. He wishes to speak with all who enter the wood, but those who speak to him are lost for evermore, while with those who will not speak to him he is passing wroth,

and will cause it to blow and to hail, with thunder and lightning, as if the world were coming to an end. "Then you will think that you see a great flowing river before you, wondrously black and deep ; but know, sire, that right easily will you be able to go through it without wetting the feet of your horse, for it is nothing but a phantom and enchantments that the dwarf will make for you, because he wishes to have you with him ; and if it so be that you keep firm to your resolve, not to speak to him, you will be surely able to escape."

Huon for a time followed the advice given, but at last he determined to await the dwarf. "The Dwarf Fay came riding through the wood, and was clad in a robe so exceeding fine and rich that it would be a marvel to relate it for the great and marvellous riches that were upon it ; for so much was there of precious stones that the great lustre that they cast was like unto the sun when he shineth full clear. And there withal he bore a right fair bow in his fist, so rich that no one could value it, so fine it was ; and the arrow that he bore was of such sort and manner, that there was no beast in the world that he wished to have, that it did not stop at that arrow. He had at his neck a rich horn which was hung with two rich strings of fine gold."

Oberon informs Huon that he is the son of Julius Cæsar and the lady of the Hidden Island. At his birth were many a noble prince and fairy, but one fairy unhappily was not invited, and her gift was that he should not grow after his third year. Afterwards she repented, and made him the most beautiful of Nature's works. Other fairies gave him various gifts : of penetrating the thoughts of others ; of transporting himself from place to place ; of raising and removing castles palaces, gardens and banquets. Oberon also informed Huon that he was lord of Mommur, and that when he should leave this world his seat was prepared for him in Paradise.

When after some time Oberon comes to Huon at Bordeaux and effects a reconciliation between him and Charlemagne, he informs Huon that soon he will leave this world, "*en faerie ne veut plus demeurer*," and bids him appear at Mommur within four years, and he will crown him as his successor.

Thus we have glanced at the amiable character of the prototype of Shakespeare's Oberon, and have no space left for the discussion of Puck, who must therefore be reserved for some other occasion.

W. J. MESSENGER.

THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

The University of Virginia, while not taking so high a rank as Yale and Harvard, has played and still plays no inconsiderable part in the education of the neighboring Republic. Its survival of and its growth since the War are sufficient proofs of its vitality ; and the names that figure in its list of Graduates are faithful witnesses of its efficiency. Its existence—due principally to Thomas Jefferson, whose name is inseparably connected with the Declaration of Independence—dates

from the year 1819. Its buildings were erected under that statesman's supervision, and largely from his own plans, within sight of and about four miles from Montecello, his picturesque home, among the foothills of the Blue Ridge.

The limits of this sketch will not allow me to refer to the beauties of this most charming bit of Virginia, amid which the University lies; nor can I go minutely, even were I able, into a history of its work. I must confine myself to the general characteristics that may possibly be interesting to students of another country.

In comparison with our own Alma Mater, the first noticeable difference is that this University is practically in the country. It is true the town of Charlottesville is close at hand, but the University is outside the limits and almost independent of it. For this reason the Professional Faculties seem to me to be at a disadvantage. The Medicals have no hospitals to visit, and the Law Students no courts to attend. It may be for this very reason, however, that their courses are so much shorter than ours. But it seems to our advantage to apply our theory to actual practice as we acquire it. What we do is much more easily remembered than what we read.

Another difference, this time to Virginia's credit, is that, there, there are students' residences. To describe them it will be necessary to give some account of the grouping of the buildings, an arrangement that does credit to Jefferson's architectural ability. The main building, from its shape called the rotunda, is topped by a glistening dome that can be seen for miles around, and has a portico modelled after the Parthenon. Although the pillars of the portico are imitation marble—bricks painted white—the capitals are Italian marble, carved, as tradition saith, by Italian workmen brought over by Jefferson, and whose descendants are still in Charlottesville. This building is used for class rooms and offices, and also holds the library, a spacious circular hall just under the dome. Immediately behind the rotunda and connected with it by a Grecian colonnade is the Convocation or Commencement Hall, under which are more class rooms. In front of the rotunda stretches a terraced and tree-bordered lawn or series of lawns, several hundred yards in length and about one hundred in width. On each side of the lawn are Professors' houses, opening into wide arcades and separated from one another by occasional students' rooms. Above the arcades are long terraces, the cool resorts of the "Powers that be" on summer evenings, and vantage grounds whence the stranger catches glimpses of peerless Virginia scenery. The Professors' gardens lie just behind their houses. They are enclosed by brick walls, that for reasons of economy are but one brick in thickness, and for increased strength have been built in regular curves. At the foot of the gardens, and separated from them by grassy lanes, are the main-body of students' rooms. They are but one storey in height, and, like their superiors' houses, open into long arcades, of course much less pretentious than those on the "Lawns." These rooms are called the "Ranges," and if you have been able to follow my halting description, you will see that there are two "Ranges,"—the East and West—corresponding to the East and West "Lawns."

These do not include all the residences nor all the College buildings; there are others in different quarters of the extensive grounds that would be sufficiently difficult to describe even had I more accurate knowledge of their position, so I shall merely say that there are others. There is a Medical building separate; an observatory on the summit of a neighboring hill, Mount Jefferson; and a charming chapel, where the University chaplain, assisted by a student organist and a students' choir, conducts service every Sunday, has recently been built quite near the Rotunda.

The *esprit de-corps* that this close companionship gives was ably discussed in a previous issue, and I need only remark that it produces the same results in Virginia as in every other University that is fortunate enough to have this system. There are societies without end,—literary, social and musical. There are practical jokes and hazings, and secret societies whose initiations are wrapped in awful mystery. One of the recognized usages, productive of much mirth among the tormenters and maledictions on the part of the tormented, called "dyking," is never met with up here, at least so far as I know. The unfortunate object issues from his room in serene anticipation of an evening to be passed amid the entrancing delights of waltzes and rosy cheeks and smiling lips. But no sooner has he locked his door and pocketed the key, than every pillar along the Arcade sends out a man, and the air resounds with the ominous cry of "Dyke! Dyke!" and blasts from tin horns and thumps on tin pans. He is seized and hurried to the Rotunda steps, where he is ordered to make a speech, while his every utterance is drowned in indescribable hubbub. When released, he is late, his tie is soiled, his shirt is crushed and his temper is ruffled. Such was the custom some years ago, and I suppose such is the custom still.

Of athletics the students are not neglectful. A few months ago I had the pleasure of seeing them play the Pennsylvania College Football Team, and give them—a team that has beaten Princeton—only 32 points. They have a Gymnasium, a Boat House on the Rivanna about three miles from the University, and large though rather heavy grounds. Football and baseball fields and numerous tennis courts have been laid out as well. The subject of athletics is under the general control of a committee of the Faculty, and under the special direction of the Students' Athletic Association.

"Of every one hundred students," says an Undergraduates' publication, "sixteen play tennis, fourteen play football, thirteen play baseball, and twenty take the gymnasium work." If you multiply these figures by five or five and a half you will have about the actual number of students who support the different sports.

The Y. M. C. A. is a large and influential body. It is the oldest Association among the Universities, and has been in active operation since 1858. It has special tennis and football grounds, and supports separate teams for baseball and football. This Society is erecting or about to erect a building for its members—a movement that we hope McGill will soon follow.

But we must pass on to a glance at the Staff and the

work done by the University, which is the only criterion of its worth. There are twenty-one Professors and ten Instructors, who correspond, I imagine, to our Lecturers. These are the Professors of all Schools or Faculties, a much smaller number than we have. The difference of our systems appears to me, as a McGill man, to be decidedly in our favor. Again it lies chiefly in the Professional Faculties. In Virginia, taking Medicine as an example, there are eight Professors whose time is practically wholly devoted to the Students. Here we have eighteen Professors and three or four Assistants, who give an hour or two a day to the College. I need hardly point out our advantage to my fellow-students. It is sufficient to mention it.

The Academical course is presided over by nine Professors and one or two Instructors. The work is very thorough; but the courses are considerably shorter than ours, a hard worker being able to take an M.A. in three years. It must be remembered, of course, that these years are equal to one and a half of ours. The session is one of nine months duration, and holidays are few and far between. The system is elective. Students are therefore allowed to elect for themselves the courses of study to which they are led by their individual tastes and proposed pursuits in life, so far as the times appointed for lectures and examinations permit. This system is one very complimentary to the student. It recognizes that he has arrived at years of discretion when he can choose for himself, and that he has enough energy to stick to the road he maps out. Although complimentary, it seems to us a little dangerous, especially for the younger students. Our system of compulsory courses for the first two years, and then a limited power of election, seems preferable.

Lectures are delivered from eight a.m. until half past four p.m. every week day. Saturday is an ordinary working day with these Southerners; they are probably not far enough South to be touched with the proverbial indolence of warmer climes. Christmas brings but one holiday. After three years conscientious work and regular attendance at lectures, a man endowed with ordinary ability, and who has passed the examinations in Latin, Greek, Modern Languages, Moral Philosophy, Pure Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and General Chemistry may receive the degree of M.A.

The University Library, originally selected and arranged by Jefferson, now contains about 50,000 volumes.

The Brooks Museum is a large well furnished building, but hardly comes up to ours. The Observatory is more favorably situated, and much better equipped apparently than ours, but I doubt if any better work is done.

I might extend this sketch to greater length, but it is only the general features of a sister University that are interesting to us; and I might be accused of claiming too much importance for a University that I once regarded as my probable Alma Mater.

A. RIVES HALL.

SOME ASPECTS OF EDUCATION.

(Continued.)

(Occasion of Delivery.)

In the next place, a few words on the teaching of Classics in High schools. Let us get a glimpse of an Elizabethan school for a few moments. Mention has been made of John Brinsley, the elder, who was the master of a school in Leicestershire, and it so happens that the autobiography of one of John Brinsley's boys has come down to us. The boy in question was William Lilly, the famous astrologer, the Sidrophel of Butler's *Hudibras*. Lilly's curious life, his strange prominence, his dealings with those of rank in the social and political world, his almanacs, his relation to parties in the troublous time during which he lived, are interesting only to antiquarians and to those who fancy the so-called science of which Lilly was a renowned exponent. The conceit of the man vitiates, no doubt, the account of his school days, but allowance can be made for that. He was, so he says, in the highest class of John Brinsley's school for two years, and "chiefest" of that form. His knowledge of Latin enabled him, according to his statement, to speak it as well as English. He could make extempore verses of all kinds—hexameters, pentameters, phalæciacs, iambics, sapphics—upon any theme. If any rival scholars came from a distance, Lilly was the pupil chosen to uphold the honor of his school; or if a minister chanced to visit the school for the purpose of examining it, the minister and Lilly held discourse in Latin, and Lilly tells us that sometimes the minister's Latin was not all that it might be. On glancing over the list of books used in the school, we find that although it contains certain authors no longer read, it does not contain more than is read now, with the exception of a little Hebrew. A similar curriculum is presented to us if we turn to a metropolitan school. At the time when William Lilly was ostentatiously holding his own, and more than his own, according to his account, against visiting ministers, John Milton was on the eve of entering St. Paul's School. We can picture the boy of handsome intellectual face and bright eye, walking in the shadow of Old St. Paul's, with its spire shooting up more than five hundred feet into London air much clearer than London air now, and with its long middle aisle the fashionable resort of city loungers in the Elizabethan and early Stuart days. In St. Paul's School he was taught Latin and Greek and a modicum of Hebrew. From an intellectual armoury like this, increased as years went on, he drew weapons that told with marked effect in poem and pamphlet. With such weapons he drove home arguments in the most solemn and convincing plea for liberty of speech which our own nation or, for that matter, any nation in the world can show, and which men as long as any instinct of manhood is left in them will not willingly let die. The intellectual armoury which Milton used, his opponents used also. We have decided that the weapons are antiquated, rusty, worn out; that it is high time to lock up such an armoury in these days of extended horizons and vast scientific conquests. Lock it up, if such is the universal verdict. The weapons are old beyond re

covery, some of them ; but see that your new weapons are equally effective, not in the sphere of knowledge but in the sphere of education. Yet there is no such universal verdict ; there is a cry for readjustment and for improved method. Classical verse-making is becoming a thing of the past, whereas in the days of Lilly it was an exercise recognized everywhere ; in fact, a short time ago it was expunged from the curriculum of the German schools. The decree which effected this was no doubt a wise one, and yet on the other hand the opinion of classical scholars of a high type like Prof. Jebb, that the finest atmosphere of the classics can be breathed only by those who have a practical acquaintance with verse structure, is no doubt true. Behind Greek poetical art lies Greek rhythm, just as behind English poetical art lies English rhythm. A change of feeling or a turn in the action of the play is marked by a new metre. What idea of this side, the artistic side of a Greek play, can be conveyed through a translation which presents everything in blank verse, or, worse still, in prose ? However, the change of metre can, it is true, be detected, and in some degree appreciated by a reader incapable of writing Greek verse, but this limited appreciation demands a knowledge of the beat of poetic rhythm. If modern classical training in Latin continues to require knowledge of Latin quantity, one cannot say that sporadic references to it, or the committing to memory of imperfect grammar lists, is the scientific method. Still, this question of composition in verse does not bear pointedly on the present argument. What is to be aimed at by schools which have a fairly developed classical side is to lead their pupils to a simple working knowledge of easy Latin and Greek. If the steps of our forefathers cannot be followed in this matter, then we had better forsake them. The greater Universities are moving to the point of demanding from candidates for entrance the translation at sight of very easy passages from the Classics, and this is the one speedy and unerring test of classical acquirements. So far as Canada is concerned, it would do away with the difficulties that perplex teachers of Classics in their attempt to adjust their requirements so as to meet the courses prescribed in the various Provinces. It may be said that the New World sets no store at all by the Classics, but appearances prove far otherwise. Among the letters of Arthur Hugh Clough, I find one dated February 21st, 1853, in which a reference to Harvard is made. Clough was anxious to leave London and to try his fortune as a teacher of Latin, Greek or English in America. Emerson urged him to cross the water, which he did, arriving at Boston about three months before the date just mentioned. After speaking of the buildings and the social life at Cambridge, Clough says that the students "learn French and history and German, and a great many more things than in England, but only imperfectly." This was an early impression, of course, but granting that it was a true one in the case of an Oxford man who had devoted himself to literary pursuits and to teaching for some years, it cannot hold good now—it bears witness to the past, not the present. I shall refer to Harvard again presently ; but what I wish to point out now is that the

Classics are not considered by Americans to belong to dead formulas, that is, to formulas which have no bearing on the activities of life. Life is not a sum of activities ; it is a mixture of activity and thought. It is not absolute, but relative to the past as well as to the present. America seems to me to possess a fair share of classical vigor. American firms publish school editions of the Classics, which in the matter of general neatness and good type can take their place by the side of similar productions from an English house ; indeed, the best school Greek grammar written in English comes from an American. And the new methods repeat the ancient. The old lamp by which Ascham led his pupils along the ways of learning is re-lit when the mode of double translation is quoted in full as being the best known to the educational world.

If French and German are to take the place of Latin and Greek, the same goal has to be striven for—the attainment in schools of a simple working knowledge of modern languages before a pupil leaves school and enters a University. Here again there is no royal road to learning, although many roads profess to be practical and speedy. I remember, when I was at college, seeing in a shop-window a figure of a man printed on a card, and this figure appeared to be resolving itself into a coruscation of rays. Rays issued from the eyes, the mouth, from every part of the body, indeed. The object of this wonderful phenomenon was to teach French genders in—I am afraid to say how short a time. It is beyond the power of any radiation to teach French genders, for French genders can be learnt only by practice, and the most practical method in the case of pupils who have some knowledge of Latin is the scientific, the historical. However, it is in the matter of German that some of the so-called practical works are extremely unpractical and unscientific. A person is supposed to come to the learning of German with a fair English vocabulary. *(To be continued.)*

INNOCENTS ABROAD.

BY THREE OF THEM.

The question, "What shall I do after graduation?" is no doubt beginning to agitate the minds of many of the final class in Medicine. To give what help we can in answering this momentous question is the object we have in view in writing down a few of our own experiences whilst strangers in a strange land. To those intending to go to Austria or Germany the first piece of advice is "get a passport." This may be obtained from the mayor of any city, or by British subjects in either London or Edinburgh, on payment of a small fee.

The day after we arrived in Vienna we received a notice, which by the aid of a dictionary and three phrase-books we made out as a command to report ourselves at a certain police office without delay. We did so, armed with our passports. A polite official asked us some questions in German which we answered in English. As neither understood a word that the other said, the result was no doubt very instructive.

Then we showed our passports, were recognized as honest folk and were allowed to depart. If we had not had passports we stood a good chance of being locked up pending further investigations. Having obtained a passport, the first objective point, or rather base of operations, is London. There the traveller may remain for a time, or thither he may return after spending a time on the continent. Should he desire to obtain an English qualification, there are three which he may choose from: (1) The double qualification of London (M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P.); (2) the triple qualification of Edinburgh and Glasgow (L.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E. and L.F.P.S.G.); and (3) The Licentiate of Apothecaries Hall of London (L.S.A.). The fees for these examinations range from twenty to thirty-five guineas (one hundred to one hundred and seventy-five dollars).

But an English qualification may not be desired, a further course of study may be what is required. Then our traveller must make up his mind whether he will remain in London or go to the continent, and the decision will depend entirely upon individual circumstances. To most, however, we think that it is better to push on at once to Berlin or Vienna. In either of these places, especially the latter, many of the Professors and Instructors speak English, so that good work may be done and instruction obtained while learning the language, and in that way no time is wasted. Having decided to go to Vienna we wend our way to either Cook or Gaze and buy a ticket from London to our destination. Leaving behind all luggage (remember we are in England where *baggage* is unknown) except a couple of bags which can be carried by the owner, we start for foreign shores. The reason for leaving behind our trunks is that it costs enormously to carry anything on the train except what you can take into the carriage with you.

Having left London, in a couple of days we arrive in Vienna, and then our troubles begin. We leave our things at the station and go forth to look for rooms. This is just where the phrase-book shines. It contains all imaginable questions about things which no one can possibly want, but in regard to hiring rooms and similar useful projects it is silent, absolutely and blankly silent.

Not to be daunted we throw the three phrase-books aside and resort to the dictionary. We find that *lassen* means *to let* and that *zimmer* is *room*. Then by a herculean effort we, working conjointly, evolve the sentence—"Haben sie zimmer zu lassen." The effect on the inhabitants is wonderful, their politeness succumbs and they smile, the smile broadens and they laugh. We find out later what they were laughing at, but we did not know any better then. Nevertheless, we in time hire two rooms for fifty florins a month (a florin or gulden is worth about forty cents). This divided among three was not very costly lodging. Our board and lodging cost us each about twenty-five dollars a month. At a pension the rate is about thirty-five dollars. Having got settled in our apartments, the next day, after visiting the police station, we proceed to make enquiries about classes for various

subjects. We find that classes are held by the Professors, by the Docents and by the Professors' Assistants. The Professors hold the classes required by the University and which the Students are required to attend. The *Privat Docenten* are attached to the hospital, but their classes are private and require a special fee of from eight to ten dollars. The Assistant holds classes like the Docents, and in addition are always ready, for a consideration, to get up special classes in clinical and special subjects, using the material supplied by the wards of their Professor.

To attend classes at the hospital it is necessary to register at the University, and this is a complex and lengthy process. First the necessary papers are bought from the Porter of the University for a cent or two, two yellow papers and a large white one. These you must fill out and leave at the Dean's office to be stamped. This costs nothing, but takes about twenty-four hours. One of the yellow papers is kept here, and a green one is given in its place. You then proceed with these to the Quæstor's office and you pay your fees. He returns you the white and green papers, after stamping them, but keeps the yellow one, giving you a matriculation card in exchange. You also fill out a small white paper for the Professor. The classes last for a month or six weeks, and as soon as one ends another begins. When taking a class for the first time the fees must be paid to the Quæstor, but if continuing in the same class the fees may be paid direct to the Professor, and he signs your paper, which constitutes both a receipt and a certificate of having attended the class.

(To be continued.)

THE SOPHOMORE'S SONG.

Air—"I took my charming Dolly to the Windsor assemblée."

I took the course in Botany, of which I *node* a pile
(Be this profession in my *pome* no *stigma* on its *style*);
But they *stay-men* for their *anthers*, and results depressed my
soul;

I took a *drupe* and tried to creep within a *peti'ole*.

Oh! I'll never forget my Botany, I'll never forget my
plants;

But I'm sorry I tramped the Mountain in my newest Sun-
day pants.

I studied mathematics, all of cosine and of sine,
And used to hear about the *dyme* just when I wished to *dine*;
I pondered o'er the tables when my soul was out of tune—
A very agreeable book it is for Saturday afternoon.

Oh! I'll never forget my Algebra, for I knew none at all,
But I'm sorry I didn't hire a 'man to stay and "hold the
wall."

I studied Fransay also, too, till I could read and write
And *parler* like a man *in-Seine* or like a *Parasite*.
With *Rasselas* I'd *wrastle* as a lion with a child;
The shades of Ponsard and Racine upon my learning smiled.

Oh! I'll never forget my *parlez-vous*, I'll never forget my
French;

But I'm sorry the Science men were there and the room had
such a stench.

I watched the lights of Logic flash and wondered at the prism;
I learned the Tree of Porphyry and *Polly's-syllogism*.
I know the ode to *Barbara* which *Cæsar* wrote one day,
But 'f all I say were true, they say 't would be a *fallacy*.

Oh! I'll never forget my Logic, I will never forget to note;
But I'm sorry I took a first class stand and half ashamed I wrote.

I took the course in Classics—when there's *Zeny-phun* I do.
And I plugged the blooming *Livy* till I had a *livy'd* hue.
For Socrates old Plato wrote a fine *Apology*,
As likewise I for Plato—"Ah! you *play-too* much," said he.

Oh! I'll never forget my Latin, I will never forget my Greek,
But I'm sorry I sloped the lectures more than once or twice a week.

I took the English lectures and attended right along,
And from the cup of eloquence I quaffed the wines of song.
The whole of *In Memoriam* I can repeat by rote,
And from the *Idylls of the King* quite frequently I quote.

Oh! I'll never forget my Wordsworth, I will never forget my Scott,
But I'm sorry there's no machine to read the notes a fellow's got.

CAP'N GOWN.

THE TORONTO—MCGILL DEBATE.

"Your Annual Debate was a success—a decided success," said our friends on Friday evening, 10th inst., as they filed out of the venerable old Molson's Hall. And truly everyone seemed pleased. The hall was packed with an appreciative and admiring audience, among whom we saw many of McGill's staunchest supporters. Donalds, whose presence is always appreciated, were there in good numbers; about two hundred boisterous students representing all the faculties were there to see that everyone was "all right;" William was there, and of course Mr. Hamilton, whose face, now sober, now smiling, showed that he did not forget the responsibility of his position although much amused by the proceedings at the other end of the hall. The tired reporters had made ready, and about eight o'clock President Donahue in his own happy way called the meeting to order.

Before the debate came on the audience was favored with a recitation by P. D. Muir, Arts '93, a solo by G. Read, both well rendered and much appreciated; and then *Alouette* was sung by the Students, F. H. Graham, Arts '94, taking the solo.

Then Prof. Moyses, who kindly acted as judge, got his pencils and foolscap ready as the chairman announced the subject of debate, "Resolved that Canada would be benefited by the bestowal on woman of the Franchise and Representation in Parliament," and called on Mr. Bull of Toronto University to open the affirmative. He is a public speaker of no mean ability, and made a capital speech. With eloquent words and well rounded periods he maintained that woman should share in the actual administration of the affairs of the country. Why compel her to obey laws she does not enact? Immigrants come to our country, who know little or nothing of the needs of their newly adopted land, and yet they are given a voice in the administration, while women who have spent long lives

of hardship perhaps, and usefulness, have no voice. In many cases the wife has to toil and support the family, but her indolent husband alone has the power of making the laws and electing our legislators. The assessor and tax collector both visit woman, but the electioneer does not; it is a mistake to suppose the proposed change would cause woman to lose her charms. Is she any less womanly because she enters commercial life to earn an honest livelihood? No, she is more to be admired on that account. "Are they not showing their grasp of the political situation and their true knowledge of statesmanship?" See England's Queen, and, farther back in history, Queen Elizabeth and Queen Ann, whose reigns mark three of the most brilliant chapters of English History. "Then why should she not have a say in the education of her children and in the vaccination of her babies?"

It is nothing but the mere accident of sex that has kept her out of Parliament.

Mr. Bull sat down amid great applause and cheers for Varsity.

Mr. J. T. Brown, Arts '93, was next called on to support the negative, and after the boys assured him that he was "all right," he commenced what proved to be a most vigorous and successful speech. He thought woman, at least the woman of Canada, had no reason to complain about her present lot. Everywhere she meets with respect from the sterner sex. No matter how tired he gives up his seat in the street car, and however cold the blast he raises his hat. The question is not as to woman's fitness for political life, but is that life a fit one for her to enter? Intellectually she is qualified; but being more emotional by nature than man, she should resign political life to him and guard rather the interests of society—a work of the utmost importance. To send our mothers to parliament would be a reversal of the natural order of things; it would be disastrous to the highest interests of the family and of the State in general to have the mother absent for weeks at a time. "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world." Were she to enter the public arena, attend boisterous political meetings, and publicly confront masculine opponents, she would lose her dignity, and the effect would certainly be a blunting of those finer sensibilities that are found only in woman. Man's morality is due largely to the refining influence of woman; but let her enter with him into public life, and his respect for her will be lessened and her own refinement—nay, even her chastity—will undoubtedly suffer. "We stand in defence of woman and our homes, and follow the lines that Nature has clearly marked out."

After the usual applause Mr. Helms of Varsity was called to speak for the affirmative. Mr. Helms has a very pleasing manner, and his speech had a classical ring. He is already a great favorite with McGill boys, and will receive a cordial welcome if he should return to Montreal at any future time. Unfortunately, however, he squandered a few precious minutes in extolling the beauties of Montreal and in speaking of the kindness shown them by the college men. Then he began

by tracing the relative position of woman from early times down to the present. In the dawn of history she is a slave, or lower; in Persia her position has improved, so also in later times in Greece and Rome, but even here the chief development of intellect is among men, woman being merely "a social appendage." On this account it may be said these nations sank into licentiousness and finally into oblivion. Later on, the Teutonic times ushered in the age of chivalry, and woman suddenly found herself enthroned on a lofty seat and regarded by man as his superior. And to-day this question simply denotes the onward march of woman's position—a regular progress, not a Utopian or Platonic abstraction but a tangible reality. "Canada is said to be the picture of health, but the flush is that of the canker." Corruption is rampant and becoming irresistible. Enfranchise woman, and she will cast her vote against this; admit her to public affairs, and her influence will be sure to tell, for greater purity.

It is wrong to suppose she must sacrifice her chastity and womanliness; she remains true in the most trying crises, and her virtue is not attacked by secular pursuits, nor do her affections become calloused by years of endurance.

As Mr. Hellems sat down the audience applauded, and the pent up feelings of the Students in the rear found their usual expression, after which Mr. A. Graham, Arts '93, spoke in the negative. His speech showed the wisdom of the Students in selecting him. He spoke in his usual masterly style, and showed that his companionship with Plato, Aristotle, Kant, Schwegler, etc., has not unfitted him for the more practical studies and duties of life. After referring to some of the arguments of his opponents, he went on to say that there was no general desire for this proposed change, and no alteration was made or should be made in nature until there was need for it. Women in Canada are free; their rights are protected by the Government. Her interests are indissolubly connected with those of her husband, and he really legislates for the whole household; she is his partner, their interests are common,—in fact, *man embraces woman!* But his opponents wish to make her not a helpmeet but an "opponent-meet." Again, if woman were enfranchised, the power of the Roman Catholic clergy would be greatly enhanced, since the Roman Catholic woman is compelled to lay bare her feelings before her spiritual adviser at the confessional. As stated before, she now holds an honored place—she is the idol of the race, and to her many sacrifices are offered; but if she has to jostle against the strife and envy of public life, men will no longer worship at her shrine; her womanly charms are dearer and more precious than political rights. Further, the sterner duties of citizenship would fall upon her. If necessary, she would have to fight, which was possible only in the days of the Amazons. Moreover, to give her the franchise would be to introduce another "bone of contention" in the home; there are enough bones there now. If husband and wife were of the same mind nothing would be gained by allowing her to vote, for the total number of votes polled on each side would simply be doubled. Let woman

work the reforms the political and social worlds need, in the home. There she has power and influence, and, if she embraces her opportunity, she can train up a new generation of men and women who will do honor to her, to her country and her God.

Mr. Bull then closed the debate, cleverly meeting many of the arguments of his opponents. After which Prof. Moyse in an admirable manner summed up the discussion and allowed the audience to decide who had won. The vote resulted in a majority for the negative.

The debate over one item of importance still remained on the programme; this was the reading of a poem of 177 lines prepared for the occasion by W. M. McKeracher, Arts '94. It was listened to with wrapt attention, and the men of McGill, especially, were proud of the bard of '94.

The first part was chiefly remarkable for the number and ingenuity of its puns, but when the part became more serious and spoke of our friendly attitude towards Varsity, of the common bonds uniting us, and of the high positions to which the late head of Varsity and the present honored head of old McGill have attained, he did it splendidly and won well merited applause. Referring to the late Principal of Varsity, Sir Daniel Wilson, he said:—

A strong toiler, a high soul, and the stay
Of truth and right, the hater of the wrong,
The friend of youth and lover of the song,
The vindicator of the restless boy
Who would not bide the tardy footed fame
But quench the fire he could not hope to tame.
Whose scant existence here no guerdon won
But immortality—poor Chatterton!
Of Cromwell, too, Great Britain's greatest king,
Who needed not the regal crown to bring
Him homage of a realm he had made free;
Nor sceptre to make bend the haughty knee.
The foreign tyrant from oppression cease,
Till far off shepherds worship God in peace.

After a few parting words by the Varsity men, in which they expressed their thanks for the hospitality tendered them, and for the kind references to their late President made by Mr. McKeracher, a hearty vote of thanks was tendered Prof. Moyse, and the audience dispersed while the choir in the rear sang "Hop along, Sister Mary," for the smiling Donaldas as they passed out. The Annual Debate is over. We have renewed our friendship with Varsity, and now we return to our books.

THE LAW DINNER.

Last but not least among Faculty dinners came that of the Faculty of Law.

Unfortunately, for several years past, this good old custom has been allowed to die out, so that while in a sense it was the first annual dinner of the Faculty of Law under the new *régime*, it was not by any means the *first* dinner to which that good old Faculty has lent its name. The committee of management have been very busy with preparations for some time past, and the success of the banquet must in a large measure be attribut-

ed to their unselfish efforts. The scene of festivities was Walker's, and he fully justified the good opinion entertained of him as a caterer. Covers were laid for over fifty. The menu card was an artistic one, the front containing a representation of a brief endorsed, "In the Court of Good-Fellowship, Montreal; the Faculty of Law of McGill University, Plaintiff, *vs.* Defendant; List of Pleadings and Exhibits; filed Tuesday, February 7th, 1893; D. Walker, 231 St. James street, Attorney for Plaintiff."

Mr. Aimé Geoffrion, '93, presided, and to his right sat Mr. W. C. McDonald, Mr. Justice Doherty, Professor C. A. Geoffrion, Professor Fortin, Mr. Donald Macmaster, Q.C., and Mr. C. J. Fleet, while to his left were Mr. Justice Wurtele, Professor J. S. Archibald, Professor A. McGoun, Mr. R. A. E. Greenshields and representatives of the other faculties.

After the toast of "The Queen" had been submitted by the chairman, and loyally honored, Mr. Alexander R. Johnson, B.A., '93, submitted the toast of "Alma Mater," which was ably responded to by Professor J. S. Archibald. He directed attention to the progress of the Law Faculty. The Bar of the province gave evidence of the work of the Law Faculty of McGill, and he related a few reminiscences of student life twenty-eight years ago. There were no clubs for the purposes of sport then in connection with the University, no cricket or football team. They used to play Association football in a haphazard sort of a way. He referred to these accessories of a university because he believed they were more important than many necessary features.

Mr. A. Rives Hall, B.A., submitted the toast of "Dean and Professors" in a speech in which he freely criticized the examination papers submitted to the candidates for admission to the Bar, principally on account of their length.

Gordon MacDougall then favored with a song. Mr. Justice Wurtele, in reply to the toast of Dean and Professors, made a humorous speech, telling a number of amusing stories, specially to be appreciated by the legal and political fraternity. He referred to Alma Mater and his connection with the Law Faculty, recalling the time when as a professor he had to lecture to classes of four students. They had more professors than students. The professors worked for honor, not for emolument. He went on to discuss the appreciation of the grand Roman system of law,—the French civil law. Among the men who had graduated they saw men occupying positions of eminence in the land, in the Commons, at the Bar and on the Bench, men who did honor to the faculty from which they graduated. He referred to a few of these, among them Mr. C. A. Geoffrion, Mr. Donald Macmaster, Mr. Justice Doherty, Sir John Abbott and Mr. J. S. Archibald.

Mr. Justice C. J. Doherty on rising to speak was received with prolonged applause. He referred to his early experiences in legal study and in the professorate, and said he was called on to respond for men whom he had studied under. He then treated of the connections between the students and their professors, and expressed the hope that the students would attain the success the professors expected of them. In their stu-

dent days they did not have the advantages of the library, or others of a social nature. They were satisfied to jump into a sleigh and drive to the Back River, and they were not sorry if there was not a professor there. He was glad to see, however, that they had greater advantages in a social way, and were better equipped and better able to carry on their work than heretofore, thanks to the generosity of Mr. W. C. McDonald.

Mr. Justice Wurtele then paid a high compliment to the generosity of Mr. W. C. McDonald in equipping the Faculty, and proposed his health, which was honored with enthusiasm.

Mr. C. A. Geoffrion was given a hearty reception, and promised to respond for Mr. McDonald. Twenty-five years ago McGill was as great as now, but the students had not the facilities they had now, and this change was in great measure due to Mr. W. C. McDonald. He well remembered three French Canadian students—one was Wilfrid Laurier, one Sir Adolphe Caron and the other *himself*. (Applause and laughter.) There were now seven or eight of the same nationality. He had at heart the success of McGill. He believed it was the greatest university in America, and could not see why there were not more French-Canadians at McGill and more English at Laval. The increase in the number of students attending the Faculty was greatly due to the munificence of Mr. McDonald.

Prof. Fortin also made a humorous response in French, which was received with the heartiest applause, showing clearly that the popular professor occupies a warm place in the hearts of his students.

Vive la Canadienne was then sung by the whole room with full orchestral accompaniment.

Prof. McGoun made an eloquent reply, and Mr. Frank Curran favored with a song.

Mr. L. Gordon Glass then proposed the toast of the "Graduates," which was responded to by Mr. Donald Macmaster. *Inter alia* he said:—It must be remembered that the promotion in the profession is too often regulated more with reference to one's nationality or religion or politics than to his legal qualification, even though a mastery of the dual systems should be accomplished. The distinction to be obtained in the profession is, after all, provincial, and there is little before the aspiring candidate beyond this save immolation on the Bench. By which I do not mean that the Bench is less worthy of respect in this country than elsewhere, but that as a people we have failed to recognize that an independent Bench can only be secured by placing our judges beyond dependence. All honor to the men who have struggled to maintain independence. As I had occasion elsewhere to observe, a judge—European or native—in the High Court of India receives a salary of five thousand pounds per year, while our judges in a land, which we ourselves have designated as the brightest gem in the British crown, have to content themselves with one-fifth that sum, or precisely the same amount as the salary of a Hoogly pilot. And still we boast of our Western civilization. One of the first duties of all graduates in law, irrespective of politics or origin, is to rally to the support of the Bench, and to make their views felt on

the political forces of the day. I am convinced that it is from lack of united efforts in this direction that the bench has not been properly recognized. If the two distinguished lawyers who lead the rival political parties of our country would put their heads together and get their forces in line on this subject, a measure of justice to our profession would soon be wrought more potent in its consequences than the raising or lowering of the tariff wall by a cent in the dollar. If we would support the hand that holds the scales of justice, we must strengthen the arm wielding the sword which enforces her decrees. There are some anomalies in the profession, too. While every one will agree that the prizes of the profession—if they be prizes—should be distributed with reference to personal worth and professional skill, regardless of nationality or other like considerations, is it not an anomaly that the letter of the statute establishing the Supreme Court of Canada is overborne by an amendment, founded in custom only, which bars every English judge or lawyer in this province from a seat on the Supreme bench?

If I may offer a word of advice to the undergraduates—quite gratuitously, I assure you—it is this:—Do whatever you undertake as well as you can; never despise the facts of a case; never give off-hand advice and never put your name to an opinion that is not the result of careful and conscientious study; never indulge in flash performances in court. Manœuvre like a general till you ascertain your client's strongest position—strongest in law and strongest in fact—and then defend it with all the skill and all the courage you possess. With all its drawbacks, there are some compensations in our profession. There is a glory in the strifes of the profession in its higher aspects, in "unmasking falsehood and bringing truth to light," as Shakespeare puts it—an excellent definition of proper cross-examination. There is a keen mental pleasure in the construction of argument and in the destruction of sophistry; in discerning the true intent of an instrument or a statute deranged by the misuse of words and sentences. There is a pleasure, too, and it is one which is peculiarly associated with the Bar, in meeting together for the exchange of views in all the confidences of a profession founded on confidences, around the social board.

Mr. C. J. Fleet, in answer to repeated calls from his brother graduates, sang one of the old-time favorites in splendid style.

Mr. R. A. E. Greenshields also replied to the toast by a speech and recitation.

Gordon MacDougall, B.A., then proposed sister faculties, welcoming the representatives; and Mr. Piché, who responded in behalf of Laval, made one of the speeches of the evening. He mentioned the fact that three Englishmen were studying Law at Laval, and advocated reciprocity in these matters as tending to the fusion of the races. Mr. G. D. Ireland responded also on behalf of "Arts," Mr. Street on behalf of "Science," and Mr. Semple on behalf of "Medicine."

The guests and professors then left the hall amid the cheers of all the men, and the dinner broke up after

the toast of "Class '93" proposed by C. Gaudet, B.A., and responded to by C. A. Harwood.

Taken all in all, the dinner was an unqualified success, and the Faculty of Law may well feel proud of their undertaking, resting on the assurances of all those who took part in the Annual Banquet of 1893.

APPLIED SCIENCE DINNER.

"The true essentials of a feast are only fun and feed."

According to Holme's standard, the 11th Annual Dinner of the Undergraduates in the Faculty of Applied Science was an unqualified success. The boys again (we would say "for once," but we in Science love the truth) forgot their M's, their H's, their *dy's*, aye even their *sins*, and entered heartily into the spirit of the occasion. We forget who has said that few have learned "the art to dine." Sixty Science students on the evening of February 3rd showed pretty conclusively that nearly half the Faculty of Applied Science have mastered the art fairly well. They certainly had full scope for gastronomic discrimination in the St. Lawrence Hall's excellent bill of fare, as set forth on the neat menu card, whose well chosen quotations vexed the souls of those who didn't understand Greek,—and of some who did.

Shortly after eight (all too short the preceding half-hour to exchange social greetings with guests) the company sat down to dinner. Mr. Macphail '93 presided. On his right and left were the guests of the evening—Mr. W. C. McDonald, Dr. Johnson, Dean of the Arts Faculty, Professors Bovey and Macleod, and Mr. Lee, assistant professor, while scattered here and there among the students, in the best of good fellowship, were representatives from the other Faculties, from Toronto, and from the *Herald* and *Star*. Letters of regret were read from Professors Harrington, Chandler, Nicolson and Cox; also from the Science schools of Kingston, Fredericton, Dalhousie, Cornwall and Boston, the students of the latter admitting that this was a kind of reciprocity in which they thoroughly believed.

About 9.30 the toasting began. The heading:

"Poor victim prepared for his classical spit,
With a stuffing of praise and a basting of wit,
You may twitch at your collar, and wrinkle your
brow,]

But you're up on your legs and you're in for it now."

turned out to be rather inappropriate, as the speeches reached an average seldom attained on such occasions, and were totally unmarred by any of the symptoms above referred to.

The first toast, the Queen and Canada, proposed by the Chairman in most loyal vim, was enthusiastically received. Mr. Macleod '93 then proposed Alma Mater. And did we not all feel our hearts burn within us under the magic influence of his well turned sentences as he touched on the affectionate regard of her students and sketched her brilliant future? Professor Johnson replied in his usual felicitous style. A reference to our beloved Principal elicited unbounded enthusiasm. He was kind enough to translate the Greek on the card,

delighting all by the rendition, "Science, the most powerful of all the Faculties.

The toast, Sister Colleges, proposed by Mr. Wilkin '95, was responded to by Mr. Thompson of the Toronto School of Science, and by Mr. Barbour, Ph.B. (Yale). The witty remarks of the latter fell into good ground, and brought forth laughter in abundance. Mr. Thompson was voted on all sides a jolly good fellow, and we thought none the less of him because he thought perfection might be found elsewhere as well as in McGill. The next toast, Sister Faculties, was proposed by Mr. Mackay, B.A. (Dal.) '94. Taking for his text the sentiment, "Smoke the calumet together, and henceforward live as brothers," he spoke at some length on the relations between the various members; expressed the hope that part of the Arts course at least should be taken by all; and ventured to predict that, as in the past, McGill has been best known through her Faculty of Medicine, in the near future it might be the Science Faculty to which the McGill man would point with greatest pride. Happy replies were made by Mr. Paterson, Arts, Mr. Walker, Medicine, Mr. Hutcheson, Law, and Mr. Wiley, Comparative Medicine. In rising to propose the toast to the Professors, Mr. Duff '94 expressed the regret, shared in by all present, that several were unavoidably absent. The new text-books, as expounded by their authors, he thought would prove a great boon to the students. After three cheers, rendered in true McGill style, were given for each and every member of the Faculty, Professor Macleod was called on. His remarks were extremely interesting. When he came to McGill as a student in 1873 he could find no engineering professor. However, he resolved to stay. In the course of a year or so a professor arrived, and the Faculty of Applied Science made a start. Professor Bovey then proposed our benefactors. He believed in these Dinners, and hoped that soon we would have one together every day—in a dining hall of our own. When he mentioned the name of the most honored guest of the evening, Mr. W. C. McDonald, the Students rose and cheered as only students can cheer; and it is safe to say that not for many a year has such a volume of sound reverberated through the spacious dining room of the St. Lawrence Hall.

The Graduating Class, proposed by Mr. Primrose '95, was ably represented by Mr. Greenberg. Then Mr. Street '93 proposed the Freshmen; 'twas a pity so few of them were present to profit by his admirable advice. Mr. Kenny's modest reply showed a very becoming admiration for the more advanced years. The last toast, the Ladies, drew forth a capital speech from Mr. Lee, Professor Chandler's popular assistant.

During the evening songs were sung by Mr. Burns '93, Mr. Holden '94 and Mr. Walker. The spirited choruses of the Glee Club were a feature of the evening. An impromptu concert, for assistance in which the "Discrete Gondolier" has our hearty thanks, brought to a close a most successful gathering—one of those for which, as the *Gazette* said next morning, McGill students deserve to become famous.

The committee in charge were:—

J. A. Macphail '93, chairman.

R. O. King '95, secretary.

W. P. Laurie '93, L. Greenberg '93, J. K. Henry '94, F. H. Pitcher '94, H. R. Trenholme '95, A. Purves '96.

THEIR LUNCHEON.

"There was a sound of revelry" one day,
When an old class-room of McGill did ring
With sounds it ne'er before had heard; for gay
Donalda '96 gathered to sing
And lunch together, though this was a thing
Deemed only fitting when the Freshman year
Had on its verdant pinions taken wing.
But they believed the time was fully here,
When they too should a lunch have with their classmates dear.

And so, in spite of Custom's stern decree,
They met, consumed "delicacies" and then
Listened while rose, a trifle tremblingly,
The appointed maids in number almost ten,
To sound the praises of McGill's great men,
Of Alma Mater and those sisters too
Who, with their kindly words, had welcomed them
Into this college life so strange and new
From which they almost fled at thoughts of stockings blue.

After these words there followed many a song
"And all went merry" while unknown to them
The hours sped; when hark! a brazen gong,
With startling clang, bids them drop spoon for pen,
Toast-card for note-book, don the gown again
And at their ink-stained desks their places take.
The song is hushed and with "hot haste" they then
Take a long, last bite off the frosted cake,
And with reluctant steps the banquet-hall forsake.

DOMINA.

BANJO CLUB IN BURLINGTON.

It was a tired but happy company of McGill men that returned to town on Saturday night from Burlington, Vt., where they had been assisting at a concert given by the U.V.M. Banjo and Glee Club. They were tired, for the two days were almost too short to contain all the hospitable entertainment they had experienced at the hands of the U.V.M. boys, and they were happy, for the concert had been a complete success, and the two days in Burlington were to be remembered as amongst the most pleasant they had ever enjoyed.

Of the concert itself we need say little, as it was similar to that given in the Windsor Hall on January 20. The beautiful Opera House was filled with the *élite* of Burlington, who were most kind and enthusiastic in their reception of all the selections. The programme card was especially neat and appropriate, with the crests of McGill and Vermont on the covers and the names of the members of both clubs on the centre card.

After the concert the members of the visiting clubs and their friends were entertained at a most enjoyable banquet in the "Van Ness Hotel." About seventy Vermont and McGill men sat down to the dinner together, Mr. Stewart of Burlington (the editor-in-chief of the *Cynic*) being toast-master. The Hon. L. K. Fuller, Governor of the State of Vermont, who had occupied a box at the concert, honored the banquet, and made a very neat and appropriate speech,

complimenting both clubs highly on their excellent concert.

One of the features of the evening was a very clever poem read by the toast-master, in which he first welcomed the guests, and then introduced the various speakers and songs; a part of it is added below, the rest being of more or less local interest.

The speeches were of unusual merit, especially the address of welcome by Prof. Axson, Professor of Rhetoric in the University.

What with the coasting and ice-boating on Saturday, driving about the city and visiting the University, with its magnificent "Billings Library," the McGill came away with the very highest opinion of Burlington hospitality, all hoping and some intending to revisit the beautiful City on the Lake before very long.

POEM READ AT THE BANQUET (*in part*).

BY MR. R. A. STEWART, TOAST-MASTER.

We've gathered here to-night, I judge, to eat and drink our fill,
But more than this to see Vermont shake hands with old McGill.

Then let us banish every thought that savors of distraction,
We'll thrust aside the rival claims of every clique and faction.

What care we now for former views, for battles fought and won,
We're here to have a rousing time, yes, every mother's son.
The quaint conceit the pretty jest are not within my line,
But flickering lights are gathered here which soon will brightly shine.

Then let the memory of to-night in after years come back
Till fancy paints the Stars and Stripes beside the Union Jack;
Then let us join with one accord and sing with royal will
With voices strong, a jovial song, a strain for old McGill.

To greet you in a fitting way was not an easy task,
We taxed our several faculties, and knew not whom to ask;
At last we hit upon a plan which put our cares to flight,
The jolliest Faculty we have will welcome you to-night.

The warmest greetings we could speak
The keenest pleasure you could know
Would come if we could but repeat
Your welcome o' a month ago.

We trust that future years may hold
Full many a scene like this to-night,
When fettered with the green and gold
Shall gleam the crimson and the white.

Again, before we say 'good-night
With true and hearty will,
A parting song, both loud and long,
God-speed to old McGill.

SPORTING COLUMN.

HOCKEY.

M.A.A.A. 2nd SCORE A WIN.

The hockey match in the Intermediate series on February 3rd, between the McGill team and the Montreal 2nd was a keenly contested exhibition of our national winter sport, as the score will attest. It was fast also, and until the last ten minutes of the concluding half it was anybody's game. Then the Montrealers

managed to put it in two goals, and the whistle sounding they were winners by four goals to three. The following are the teams and officials:—

McGill.	M.A.A. 2nd.
Lewis.....	Goal..... Shaw
Reid.....	Point..... O'Brien
Bickerdike.....	Cover Point..... James
Massey.....	Forwards..... A. Mussen
Archibald.....	"..... C. Mussen
Beckett.....	"..... Wand
Smyth.....	"..... D. S. Louison

Referee—S. Davidson.

Umpires—D. Gillelan and W. Murphy.

Timekeepers—N. Dawes and Frank Wilson.

Game.	Club.	Scorer.
Game 1.....	M. A. A.	C. Mussen
Game 2.....	McGill	Smyth
Game 3.....	M. A. A.	Wand
Game 4.....	McGill	Bickerdike
Game 5.....	McGill.....	Archibald
Game 6.....	M. A. A.	C. Mussen
Game 7.....	M. A. A.	Louison

THE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

As may be seen in another part of this issue, the Annual General Meeting of the McG.U.A.A. will be held in the William Molson Hall on Saturday the 25th inst.

The Executive Committee of the Association desires through the FORTNIGHTLY to request a large attendance of members at this meeting. Under any circumstances and in any session it is best for the Association and its objects that the members should evince a hearty interest in the work of the Committee of Management, for if in the past the efforts of the latter have not been crowned with that measure of success desired by all friends of Athletics in the University, if the "sports" have not been up to the ideal mark, or if the subordinate or affiliated clubs have not received sufficient financial support, it is simply because an almost studied indifference on the part of the members has not produced in the officials that lively interest the lack of which on the part of the latter is fatal to any undertaking.

But aside from this, it is expected that there will be brought up at the meeting on the 25th at least two questions of some moment, on which it is desired to ascertain the opinion of as many as possible of the members.

One of these is that of affiliating the McG.U.A.A. with the Amateur Athletic Association of Canada, a proceeding which, it is said, will tend to give a stimulus to athletic sports in the University—something much to be desired.

The other matter referred to is one which, though not so closely allied to athletics as that just mentioned, has at least an indirect connection with the Association, referring as it does to the evening of the Annual Field Day.

This is the question whether or not it would be advisable for the Executive Committee to have the direction of the events of "Sports Night," provided always that it is the wish of the majority of Under-

graduates in the University that the Executive Committee should assume control thereof.

The question is by no means a new one, but events of the past session have paved the way for the centralization of the forces and authority of the different Faculties in a University Committee for this purpose; and the Athletic Association will be asked to consider the advisability of its Executive being endowed with the powers of the proposed University Committee.

These matters, together with the report of the first trial of the new membership system, ought to make the Annual Meeting sufficiently interesting to warrant the request for a large attendance.

J. A. C.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE MCGILL FORTNIGHTLY:—

SIR,—In the report on the Annual Dinner of the Undergraduates of the Faculty of Arts, which appeared in the last number of the FORTNIGHTLY, I am credited with having made a statement which I certainly did not make.

The report in question reads as follows: "He also spoke of the lack of original work; though Sir William in his spare moments had accomplished much in original research besides geology, no other research was made, and he hoped that the time would soon come when McGill would be known for original research." What I did say was that in the future much more original work might be looked for from the University, and that in our Principal we had a brilliant example of what could be accomplished in this direction, even by a very busy man.

As a testimony to the value of the work accomplished by Sir William, I read a short extract from the Report on the Recent Progress of Geology in America, prepared for the Smithsonian Institution by the well-known geologist, Mr. James McGee of the United States Geological Survey, who, giving a short account of the various institutions of learning in America, in which advanced instruction in Geology is offered, includes in his list but one Canadian University, namely, McGill, and refers to it as follows:—"McGill College—Special provision is not made in this institution, either for carrying on or publishing results of original investigation; but Sir William Dawson devotes a large share of his time to researches in Geology and Palæontology, and McGill College has, in consequence, come to be known as one of the principal centres of geological work on the American continent."

By no means forgetting the very important and valuable researches which have been and are being carried out by several members of the teaching staff of our University, I merely remarked that if such a statement as the above could be made concerning every branch of our work, the fame of McGill would very soon spread abroad as far as its most ardent admirer could desire.

FRANK D. ADAMS.

BETWEEN THE LECTURES.

O'Hoolihan—Och, Laverty, here comes some ladies!

Laverty.—Ther divil! O'Hoolihan, run up on ther bank and war-r-rn thim aff!

It looks bad to see a dog preceding his master down the street, and calmly turn down the stairs to the first saloon he approaches. It shows there is something

wrong, something lacking, a deplorable tendency on the part of the dog.

"Yes," said the Chairman sadly, "our temperance meeting last night would have been more successful if the lecturer hadn't been so absent minded."

"What did he do?"

"He tried to blow the foam from a glass of water."

The late Dr. Kemper, the theologian, once commenced carving at the table a boiled ham that was doing duty for the second or third time.

"Why, my dear!" exclaimed his wife, in surprise, "you have forgotten something. You have not asked the blessing."

"Yes, I have, too," bluffly responded the doctor. "I've asked the Lord to bless this old ham all I'm a going to."

Bobby, a precocious youth of six summers, had been indulging in profanity, and, in order to escape the punishment for which his mother had made preparations, he crawled under a barn, and remained there in a state of siege for the greater part of an afternoon. When his father returned at night and learned how matters stood, he made his way, with much difficulty, under the barn in search of the boy. "Hello, pa," said Bobby cheerfully, as his sire approached, "you been swearing too?"

The new baby had proved itself the possessor of extraordinary vocal powers, and had exercised them much to Johnny's annoyance.

One day he said to his mother:

"Ma, little brother came from heaven, didn't he?"

"Yes, dear."

Johnny was silent for some time, and then he went on:

"Say, ma!"

"What is it, Johnny!"

"I don't blame the angels for bouncing him, do you?"

Excepting only Harvard, William and Mary, in Virginia, founded in 1693, is the oldest college in America. It can now boast of not a single student, and the last dollar of its endowment will soon have been spent. This grand old institution owes its downfall first to the war of the Rebellion, and finally to two destructive fires.

"Oh! Rachel, Rachel," moaned Mr. Silverstein, wringing his hands, "some pad man has our Dummy mit dose beautiful coat and vest stolen!"

"Ugh!" Rachel screamed. "Why don't you do somedings? Are you vaitin' for de tief to brought 'em pack? Run queveek and tell all de pleecemen."

Jacob started on a run down the street, and presently found a patrol man sweetly leaning up against a grocery store.

He had just begun telling the officer of his loss, when, lo! a tramp walked complacently out of an alley wearing the stolen goods. Jacob and the policeman set out in hot pursuit—the tramp dashed on ahead.

"Stop!" bellowed the policeman. "Stop or I'll shoot!"

The tramp sped on. Crack! crack! rang out on the night air.

"Mien Gott!" cried Silverstein, grasping the officer's arm. "Shoot careful!"

"What? Don't you want him pinched?"

"Yes, yes," replied Silverstein, "but please shoot him in the pants. Dose coat and vest is mine!"—*Harvard Advocate*.

NEVER TOO LATE.

"I hope I am not too late."

Shakespeare.

A specimen number of a new Magazine, the *Franco-English Review*, published in Paris, reached the library a few days since, bearing the under-noted address:—

Monsieur MacGill,
University Library,
Montreal (quebec),
Amérique.

SOCIETIES.

REPORT OF LITERARY SOCIETY.

The usual weekly meeting of the Undergraduates Literary Society was held in No. 1 class room on February 3rd, with the President, Mr. Donahue, in the chair.

After the business had been concluded, and Mr. Lambly, 3rd Arts, appointed as critic, the programme was entered upon. Mr. Gurd of 4th Arts read a most instructive, interesting, and well-written essay on Montreal. Then, as the gentleman who was to have given the reading was absent, and also the soloist, the debate, the next item on the Programme, was proceeded with.

The subject was, Resolved that the republican tendencies of the 19th Century have not resulted in more amicable relations between man and man.

After some discussion as to the way the resolution was worded, the *not* was left out and the subject was then, "Resolved that the republican tendencies of the 19th Century have resulted in more amicable relations between man and man."

The speakers after the reversal of sides consequent upon the above change were as follows:

Affirmative	Negative.
Mr. F. Graham, 3rd Arts	Mr. J. A. Dresser, 4th Arts
" S. G. Archibald, 1st Arts	" J. C. Hickson, 2nd
" J. T. Scrimger, 1st	" " W. G. G. Cole, 1st

After a lengthy and interesting discussion the affirmative won.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

One of the encouraging features in the work of the Association is the continued interest manifested by men who have been active workers in former years. A member of the class of '91 lately expressed himself

thus: "Since graduating I have felt an *increased* interest in the Association."

We do not doubt that this is a feeling that many will have, associated perhaps with the regret that more was not accomplished by them in their college days.

Active members! We are in the service of the King, at no time will our Christian influence be felt as at present, shall we not be united in a strong effort to extend the influence of our Association? Could effort be better expended? Should such an opportunity be neglected? Will *you* work *now*?

The attendance at College meetings usually thins about this season, but we are glad to report no falling off in attendance at the meetings, and certainly the interest is well sustained.

The Committee have arranged the following programme for the Sunday meetings:—

Feb. 19—"A seeming minority, a real majority." 2 Kings 6, 15-16; Leader, F. J. Day, Arts '94.

Feb. 26—Missionary Meeting; Leader, G. H. Manchester, Med. '94.

March 5—"Have I made safe investments?" Matt. 6, 21; Leader, Arch. McVicar, Arts '93.

The meetings are quite informal, and all are invited to take some part; a new voice is always added with pleasure.

The *Prayer Meeting* has been changed to Friday, 7.15 p.m., for 30 brief helpful minutes.

At the invitation of the Social Committee a number of 1st year men from Science and Arts took tea together at the Y. M. C. A. Building on Sunday last. It was a pleasant reminder of home as the men gathered at the table, and afterwards around the piano to unite in heart and voice in the old familiar hymns.

DELTA SIGMA SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of this Society was held on Thursday, 9th, the Vice-President in the chair. The meeting was very well attended, there being present, besides the regular members, a number of visitors.

After the roll had been called and the minutes of the last meeting read and confirmed, the programme for the day was taken up. Miss James, the president, read an essay on "George Elliot," whose views were not only shown, but their ennobling influence was pointed out, and illustrated by well selected extracts from her principal works. Miss Millar's excellent essay on "The Faith and Hope of Tennyson" showed a just appreciation of the great poet's genius and the reality of his faith and hope.

Both essays were keenly critical in style. This was without exception the best meeting held this session, notwithstanding the omission of the Impromptu Debate on account of lack of time.

SENIOR SOCIETY OF APPLIED SCIENCE.

The members of the class of '93 met in regular session on Tuesday, 7th Feb. The attraction which lured nineteen men from the joys of Hydraulic and Thermody-

namic note-books was the reading of a paper on Evolution by Mr. Howard Barnes. Mr. Barnes illustrated his paper by appropriate drawings and casts. A lively discussion followed. At the close of the meeting refreshments were served and an impromptu programme of songs, reading and stories rendered. Whatever may be said of the folly and presumption of students in expecting to benefit by such intercourse among their inexperienced selves, it will be admitted that the evenings thus spent are highly conducive to all that tends to make college life enjoyable.

MCGILL MINING SOCIETY.

A very interesting, instructive and animated debate was held at the meeting of the McGill Mining Society on Thursday evening the 31st January.

The subject of discussion was :—

“Resolved, that Bimetallism should be adopted by the nations.”

The speakers were :—

Affirmative.	Negative.
J. H. Featherston, '93	H. Herdt, '93.
A. A. Cole, B.A., '94.	R. A. Gunn, '94.

The chairman, Mr. Carlyle, opened the subject by a short explanation of the meaning of Bimetallism, showing that the solution of the silver question is the greatest problem before the world at the present time.

The speeches showed much careful preparation, and were well received. At the close of the debate a vote of the meeting on the merits of arguments used was taken, which resulted in a victory for the affirmative. The meeting then adjourned.

It may be interesting to know that a rise in the price of silver was reported the day after the debate.

MOOT COURT DEBATING SOCIETY.

The first sitting of the Court for the session of 1893 was held on Friday last, Feb. 10th, in the lecture rooms of the Faculty of Law, Prof. Lafleur kindly acting as judge.

The argument was on a petition to set aside a certain resolution of the City Council. A plea of *fin de non recevoir* was filed by defendants claiming a prescription of plaintiff's rights under 42-43 Vict., ch. 53. Messrs. Hall and MacDougall appeared for the city, and the plaintiffs were ably represented by Messrs. Davidson and Lebeuf. The argument lasted for more than an hour, the judge taking the case *en délibéré*.

MCGILL MEDICAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of this Society was held on Saturday evening last, at the usual hour. After some preliminary business, the president called upon Mr. T. P. Shaw ('93), who read a most interesting paper, entitled “Photography in Medicine.” After this Mr. J. E. C. Tompkins ('93) presented an elaborate essay on the “Human Face.” A review of this valuable paper will not here be entered upon, as it is our purpose to publish it in full in the next issue of the FORTNIGHTLY. Dr. Ruttan has kindly consented to address the Society at its next meeting, Feb. 25th inst.

FACULTY REPORTS.

DONALDA NEWS.

At a meeting of the Donaldas held on Tuesday, Jan. 31st, Miss J. Brown was appointed to the editorial staff of the MCGILL FORTNIGHTLY, for the session '93-'94, while Miss F. Botterell was re-appointed to the position she now holds upon that paper.

Scene—William Molson Hall.

Time—Friday, Jan. 10th.

Students.—V-a-r-s-i-t-y. Rah! Rah! Rah!

Donaldas indignantly :—How rude those students are!

(Yell repeated.)

Oh! how can they be so inhospitable, and treat the strangers so. I am ashamed of them.

Companion mystified :—Why, I don't understand, what have they done? What do you mean?

Donaldas :—Why, don't you hear them, they might have a little compassion and let victory satisfy them it is such a small thing for them to call out rats! rats! after Varsity.

Companion overcome.

Was the Professor of Greek guilty of *forming a pun* when he said that owl and fur were the same form?

A very sad accident is depressing the Sophomores. One of their number has been affected with paralysis of the organs of speech, every Greek lecture, this term.

Could it have been anything in our personal appearance which caused the Dean's question as to whether our absence from the Mathematical lecture last week was due to the base-ball match?

First Senior.—Read that in the Donaldas Column;

Second “ Well, what of it?

First “ It's a joke.

Second “ You don't say so, old boy. I'll read it again.

The Students' Volunteer Band have just received from Walford a very handsome enlarged photo of Mrs. Reade (Annie Williams).

Miss Williams was the founder of this band in McGill, and the photo was not needed to hold her in remembrance, although it will be highly prized by its possessors.

“So comes a reckoning when the banquet's o'er.”

Indulgently we smile at our “wise folly” of last year, when our table simply groaned under the “feast of nectar'd sweets” it was called upon to bear.

This year, O Juniors! We had enough (had we not?) which was just as good as a feast; and having been taught by Divine Philosophy, that through sight many ideas for mental life are derived, through taste few; those good things, which *were* on our table merely peeped out here and there from garlands of roses, festoons of smilax, and beds of lovely white silk.

Speech followed speech, and each seemed more fitting

than the preceding, until Science in a touching ode capped this climax, by laying bare a touching little romance which is being enacted under our very eyes.

Our absent Principal, and our some-time comrades who left us "seven" were not forgotten by our President when the opportunity was hers.

But hark, what is that which breaketh
On laughter and song so free?
'Tis the gong at the head of the staircase,
Which bids us arise and flee.
"Come one, come all, it is lecture time."
"We come, we will not delay."
But the mem'ry of those happy hours
Will never fade away.

ROUNDEL.

(In a doctor's waiting room.)

To sit and wait and while the time away
With mental railings at the unkind fate
That this impatient patient brings to-day
To sit and wait!

To watch with jealous eye and almost hate,
Those who, in turn, may enter ere I may,
As later grows the hour and still more late.
To sit and wait!

I wish that man of medicine had to stay
As his poor patients here, in sulky state,
From morn until the evening shades are grey.
To sit and wait!

AN IMPATIENT.

MONTREAL.

MEDICAL CLASS REPORTS.

Medicine was represented at the recent Faculty dinners by the following gentlemen of the fourth year:—

Law : Mr. E. J. Semple, '93.
Arts : Mr. W. Lindsay, '93.
Science : Mr. J. Lee Walker, '93.

* *

We are glad to say that Dr. Roddick has now fully recovered from his recent indisposition. During his absence Dr. Adami delivered a short course of lectures on tumors, bearing chiefly upon their surgical connection.

* *

Owing to continued ill-health Dr. James Henderson of the M.G.H. has been compelled to resign his post. His successor is Dr. H. B. W. Carmichael. Dr. Norman Taylor, of lacrosse renown, has succeeded the latter as anæsthetist.

* *

The Medical Faculty have kindly agreed to grant a day's interval between each of the Final examinations this year. Formerly two examinations were held on the same day, and it was represented to the Faculty that the candidates could probably do themselves more justice were they allowed a short interval between the papers.

The dawning of the Spring examinations is precipitating the extreme freshness of the freshies, and the facial expression of some indicate their cognizance of tall spring plucking.

* *

The constitution of the MCGILL FORTNIGHTLY provides that the officers constituting the Editorial Staff and Business Board shall be elected during the first week in February in each year. In accordance with this rule a meeting of the four years in Medicine was held on February 3rd. Much enthusiasm was manifested. A ballot was held on the names placed before the meeting, and resulted in the election of Mr. A. G. Nicholls, B.A. ('94), faculty editor, and Mr. C. H. Fox ('95), business manager. Mr. Goff of the Final Year proposed that a hearty vote of thanks be accorded to the retiring editor, Mr. G. F. Shaw ('93), and business manager, Mr. H. M. Kinghorn ('94), for the able and satisfactory manner in which each of those gentlemen had conducted their respective duties. The duties of the new officers will commence on Oct. 1st. The election for class reporters will not be held until next session.

* *

Class Reports are necessarily very brief, owing to the rapid approach of the Ides of March.

* *

Fair girl graduates, according to an item in the FORTNIGHTLY last week, conduct any little *casus belli* that may arise in a very different way from the genial Med. This is what a Donalda writes to her beautiful opponent:—

"You nasty scrabby old cat, you'll be sorry for this when I am dead."

The medical, however, thinks life too short to wait for any *post mortem* regrets. He simply pens the following to his antagonist:—

"Come outside, and I'll give you a biff in the ear!"

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

Mr. L. L. Street, who represented us at the Law dinner, speaks highly of his reception by our sister faculty.

A Students' meeting of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers was held in the Society's rooms, Mansfield st., on Friday the 10th inst., when an interesting paper was read by Mr. J. A. McPhail on "The Disposal of Sewage at Marlborough, Mass." It is to be regretted that so few students avail themselves of the advantages offered by the meetings of this Society.

An excellent selection of songs has been made for the opening ceremonies on the 24th; and as the Faculty have engaged Mr. Price as musical director, it is hoped everyone will bring their voices to the practices on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings at 5 o'clock sharp.

Messrs. J. K. Henry, B.A., '94, and A. R. Holden

B.A., '94, have been elected to represent Applied Science on the business board and editorial staff respectively of the FORTNIGHTLY.

Prof. Cox has cards out for a Five O'Clock Tea in the Physics Building on the 24th, at which the Glee Club is to sing.

Prof. Carus-Wilson is back from his trip, but his health has not wholly returned.

M—ge.—Please, sir, how many may we invite?
—Oh! in families of twelve, six may come.

H—y (wending his way home from Science Dinner).—Prof. Macleod is more than half right in his theory of the instability of the earth's axis.

Preparations are being made in the foundry for a cast of the Governor General to be taken on the night of the opening.

LEGAL BRIEFS.

The Law dinner is now a thing of the past, and the committee of management are to be most heartily congratulated on the excellent arrangements made throughout.

The event of the session is over, and a long vista of examinations stretches out before our legal minds. "Bear with us gently, great powers that be, and remember that our powers of absorption have become lessened since the great event of the 7th."

Accept our congratulations, sister Faculties, on your choice of representatives. In each and every case, the honor of your respective faculties was ably upheld.

Much is to be expected from "that great University which has accomplished such noble things in the Future," as also from that noble band of graduates crowned with "siestas" of glory—not flower-pot covers, good friends.

The election of officers to act on the staff of the FORTNIGHTLY for the session of 1893-4 resulted in the choice of S. Carmichael, '95, as editor, and Arthur Hogle, '94, as business manager. The position occupied by the irrepressible J—bs still remains vacant, and the first of February has been passed by more than the eight legal days. The natural and legal inference must be drawn.

The Law Faculty boasts an able-bodied M.A., who, as occasion has already demonstrated, can turn up a reference in Justinian, with only one word as a clue, but that word "*Servus*" needs a great deal of explanation in Roman law.

The Faculty poet has been at it again:

There is a young fellow called—
Who of law is now learning a mass
He's forsaken his pals
And likewise the gals
Determined to get a "first class."

STILL ANOTHER EPITAPH.

We lost our little Hanner
In a very painful manner.
We now ask how can such sufferings be borne.
When her death was first reported.
Her aunt got up and snorted
With the grief that she supported,
For it made her feel forlorn.

It is reported on unquestionable authority that Commissioner R—n is soon to appear in gold braid and brass buttons. He intends to equal Mr. Vallée in everything but the helmet.

ARTS.

W. Patterson represented Arts at the Science Dinner, and G. D. Ireland at the Law Dinner. Both were splendidly entertained.

"At Homes" are the order of the day. Mrs. Johnson received the Students of the third and fourth years on the evening of Jan. 28th, and Mrs. Moyse those of the second and third years on Saturday evening last. Last Monday evening Mrs. Eaton was at home to the members of the Classical Society. All were occasions of much enjoyment to those who attended.

The FORTNIGHTLY elections were held on Feb. 10th, and a vote of thanks was passed to the present officers. The place of E. J. MacIver, who graduates, will be filled next session by E. E. Howard. D. T. Davis was nominated in opposition, but declined the nomination on the ground that he did not approve of all the articles in the constitution. W. M. MacKeracher was returned to the editorial staff.

Fr—s—r (in replying to the toast to the committee).—Gentlemen, I thank you all very much for the interest you have taken in this Tramp.

Prof. Penhallow has kindly furnished the students of Botany with tickets of admission to the plant house and botanical gardens. We are glad they were free, as the boys would not likely have bought any.

Greek Prof.—"Good-morning, my dear Erasmus; whence come you so early in the morning? Where's your gown?"

Logic Prof.—"A biped is an animal having only two feet." Student.—"Might not that mean that the animal has two feet and nothing else?"

The "Honor" exams. are drawing near.

Sophomore.—"How do you separate a skull into its component *peases*?"

The members of the Reading-Room committee sat

for their photograph at Notman's on Friday last. Needless to say the photographer had some difficulty.

It is rumored that the Faculty is about to have the student's bulletin-board removed downstairs. It might as well be screwed, face upward, to the ceiling, or interred with the bones of the founder, as be where it is now.

On the day following the Debate, the committee of the previous evening and Mr. Bull of *Varsity* were entertained at lunch by Prof. Moyse. Mr. Hellem's left early in the morning by the Ottawa train. The visit of these gentlemen will be remembered with pleasure.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUGBY AT HARVARD.

The First Game played with McGill College in 1873.

"The English Rugby game was introduced at Harvard in or about 1875, where it was first played."

It may interest some of our readers to know that the exact date of the introduction of the so called Rugby game was in 1873 and not 1875.

The first game under the new rules was played with McGill College in 1873, and resulted in a tie.

Dr. Morton Prince of this city was the first secretary of the Harvard Foot Ball Association, and perhaps, can give more exact information as to the origin of the present game.

A. B. ELLIS (H. C., 1875).

Mr. C. E. A. Harris has addressed a letter to the Students of the different Faculties, stating that special arrangements have been made for their accommodation in the Windsor Hall on the occasion of the appearance of Madame Fanny Woody Manners, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, 27th and 28th February. This is the lady who had the triumphal receptions in the University towns of Scotland and Ireland. Madame Moody carries many trophies of her reception by the Students of Edinburgh and Dublin, and there is no doubt the Students of McGill will not fall behind their comrades.

The Sodales at the Coena Suprema Classis in Arte Medica, Univ. Coll. McGill, MDCCCXCI, A.D. iii Kal. Apriles, to quote from the literature of that memorable evening, numbered 57. The names and addresses of 52 are herewith collected. The missing ones are Fulton, Dewar, Hewitson, Internoscia, Martin. The members of the class would be grieved to know how few have sent in replies to the general request, and how much of the present information has been obtained at second hand. It is hoped that only the gentlest reminder is necessary to ensure fuller and more complete information next year. For imperfections in this list the Secretary craves the utmost forbearance as being due to

the fallibility of all human institutions. Reference is made to the death of Dr. R. H. Berwick; the sad event is attended with general sympathy and regard. The sincerest mutual greetings of all the members of Class '91 are extended to them through the secretary.

This circular has been printed by the publishers of the McGill FORTNIGHTLY, upon the Editorial staff of which your Secretary was elected editor by the Graduates. Copies of the paper are sent to each member in the hope that they will strengthen their connection with the University by subscribing for it. Subscriptions may be sent to the Secretary. This circular is issued to all members of the class, and an acknowledgment of its receipt is requested.

J. A. MACPHAIL.

Dr. W. A. Alexander continues to practise in Hemmingford, Que.

Dr. A. H. Beers is practising dentistry in Hull, Que. X

Dr. R. H. Berwick—The class is already broken by the death of this excellent member, which took place 18th January. It was due to phthisis following an attack of typhoid fever.

Dr. R. A. Bowie is now commencing practice in Brockville. He returned at Christmas after a stay of 18 months abroad, during which time he obtained the M. R. C. S. and L. R. C. P., and visited the principal European centres. X

Dr. J. E. Brouse is on the medical staff of the Canadian Pacific Railway on construction work with headquarters at Eganville, Ont. X

Dr. W. A. Brown is practising in Chesterville, Ont.

Dr. J. S. Brunette gives for his last address Cornwall, Ont. ✓

Dr. J. Busby is practising in Whitehall, Mich.

Dr. Barry Calkin is practising Medicine in Boston at 4 Temple st.

Dr. C. M. Carlow is Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in Minneapolis.

Dr. John Clark is practising in Smithport, Pa.

Dr. J. C. Clemesha, after a year's study in England, has been admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons and Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians. He will remain in Germany for some months.

Dr. W. A. Farwell is practising in Sherbrooke, Que.

Dr. R. W. Fletcher is practising in Canning, N.S.

Dr. R. J. Gibson gives as his last address Clinton, Ont.

Dr. A. S. Gorrell is still practising in Ashton, Ont.

Dr. E. A. Grafton is ship surgeon on the "Lake Ontario," Beaver Line.

Dr. W. F. Hamilton continues to be superintendent of the Montreal General Hospital.

Dr. Joseph Hayes, 33 Guildford street, Russel Square, London, W.C., is still pursuing his studies in the English hospitals.

Dr. J. D. Harrison has commenced practice in Edmonton, Alberta, N. W. T.

Dr. W. H. Hattie is assistant superintendent of the Hospital for Insane of Nova Scotia, and lecturer on Bacteriology at the Halifax Medical College.

Dr. D. B. Holden has abandoned the sea and is now practising in British Columbia. His address is Victoria.

Dr. E. J. Keil is practising Medicine in Murray Harbour, P.E.I.

Dr. C. J. Kelly is practising Medicine in London, after taking the L. S. A. qualification.

Dr. E. M. Lambert is practising Medicine in Ottawa.

Dr. W. S. Lovering is practising Medicine in Ballard, Wash.

Dr. A. Love gives for his last address New Glasgow, N.S.

Dr. J. A. Macphail has returned from England, where he obtained the diplomas of Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, and Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London. He has resumed practice at 2446 St. Catherine st., Montreal.

Dr. A. E. A. McCann is practising in Lowell, Mass.

Dr. A. A. McCrimmon, who has been up to this time surgeon of the S.S. "Sardinian," Allan Line, is spending the winter in Edinburgh. His address is Mona Hotel, James st., Liverpool.

Dr. J. C. McGuire is in Portland, Ore., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Dr. J. H. McMillan is practising Medicine in Pictou, Nova Scotia.

Dr. G. I. Mader is practising in Halifax, and is Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy at the Medical College.

Dr. C. G. Main gives as his last address St. Andrews.

Mr. J. M. Moore is attending McGill Medical School.

Dr. W. S. Morrow has commenced practising at 502 St. Urbain street, Montreal.

Dr. J. Neill enjoys a growing country practice in Inverness, Que.

Dr. G. H. Parke has taken up practice in Quebec.

Dr. E. A. Robertson has commenced practice in Lennoxville, Que.

Dr. T. F. Robertson is still located in Brockville, Ont.

Dr. G. R. Shirriff is practising at Huntingdon, Que.

Dr. O. W. Sinclair, after a year's residence in London, is now located in Eureka, Cal., his address being Vance House.

Dr. Smith is practising at St. Mary's, Ont.

Dr. O. W. Sparling is practising in Pembroke, Ont.

Dr. J. R. Speir has resumed practice at 2545 Notre Dame st., Montreal. During the winter he was sent to cope with an outbreak of diphtheria in the Nipissing district.

Dr. J. B. Travers is practising Medicine in St. John, N.B.

Dr. W. Troy has been practising Medicine in Lawrence, Mass.

Dr. Tunstall was last heard of in the heart of the Rockies. He passed through Montreal in May on his way from New York, where he had spent the winter.

Dr. Neil M. Watson is still located in Cornwall, Ont.

Dr. W. P. Williamson is still resident in Gaspé, Que.

Dr. R. E. Webster, Lansdowne, Ont., has built up an extensive practice since commencing work in that place.

READING NOTES.

Students, teachers and physicians get Turkish baths at half price at the Turkish Bath Institute in this city. Travellers say that nowhere in Europe can you get a better bath.

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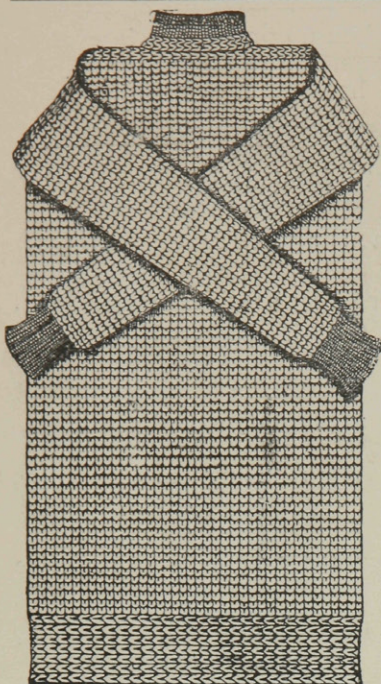
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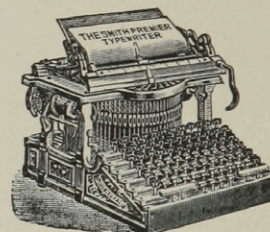
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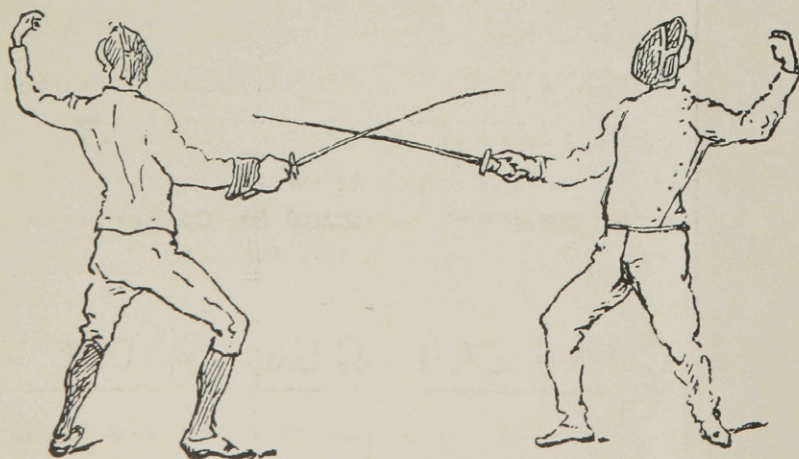
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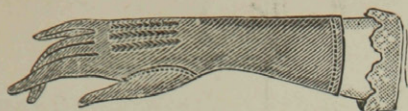
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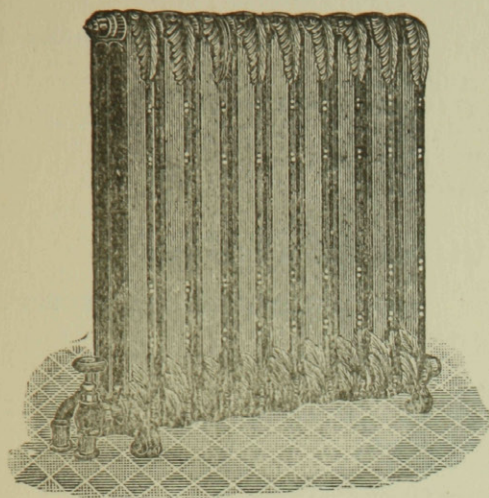
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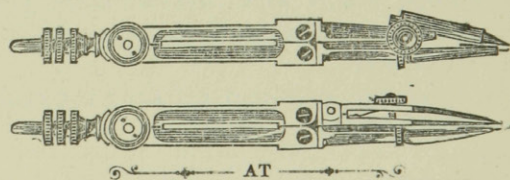
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